

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

BRITISH STORM FIFTEEN STRONGHOLDS.

The Americans Assigned an Important Task.

A week of continual Allied success closed gloriously yesterday, when the British stormed no fewer than fifteen important strongholds.

A semi-official Paris statement emphasises that the whole interest was yesterday centred on the British front, where the gain of ground was most important from a tactical viewpoint, especially in the direction of Bapaume, which is now practically at the mercy of the British owing to their capture of the Ancre Valley Railway.

A significant success is that of the Americans west of Fismes. The Americans south of the Vesle have lately been assigned the task of hammering the German communications with the region north of the Aisne. They have been steadily reinforced all the time, however, and if their present movement develops, it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, whom General Mangin and General Humbert are outflanking. When General Ludendorff deems it prudent to retreat in this region, his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the Americans.

The Threat to the Germans.

Experts in Paris recognise that the British have (the hardest task in the present battle. The enemy has evidently decided to stand at all costs against a further advance of General Byng's Army, as the loss of Bapaume would at present be equivalent to a disaster to the Germans, whose flank between Arras and Albert would be thereby uncovered.

The experts contrast the British position in this region now with that in the spring of 1917, and say it is remarkable that General Byng has secured more in three days than was gained then after six months of hard fighting.

General Rawlinson's operations admirably supplement those of General Byng. The conjoint movement has already reduced Albert, and it is confidently anticipated that the present double turning movement by the British will compel the enemy to evacuate the old Somme battlefield by pressure on the flanks instead of the old and costly frontal attacks.

PRESENTATIONS TO MARSHAL FOCH AND GENERAL PETAIN.

The Brave Deeds of the Allies Praised.

Yesterday at French Headquarters, M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, accompanied by M. Clemenceau, Premier Minister, presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office and to General Petain the Medaille Militaire. Making the presentation, M. Poincare, in a short speech, said: "One of the Marshal's own favourite sayings is 'War is a department of moral force; battle a conflict of two wills; victory the moral superiority of the victor, and defeat the depression of the vanquished.'" President Poincare referred to the generous adhesion of the Allied Governments which gave Marshal Foch the Chief Command of the Allied Armies and to the successive victories resulting from the situation on the Marne, the Aisne, the Somme and the Oise. To General Petain, on whom the Government had conferred the Medaille Militaire, the highest honour a French General can win, the President said "You who love soldiers and who are beloved by them, will wear just with pride this insignia of heroism."

A few minutes before President Poincare presented Marshal Foch with the baton of his office, the Marshal received in his office at the Headquarters of the Allied Armies, the representatives of the French, British and American Press and made the following statements:—"You yourselves know, gentlemen, that the operations which were begun on July 18 are going on well. We are going to follow them up. As to our splendid troops, you can never say enough and never praise too highly their valour and their heroism. Though they fought without a truce, though they were not relieved, one has only to ask from them all that one wishes, and they will carry it out superbly. Look," he said, "what they have done since July 18," pointing to a map on the wall where the daily advances had been marked in different colours. "I told you once previously that the German attacks, launched like a wave, were going to break on the strand. This wave is falling back and is now broken like a sea when it draws back on the rocky coast."

RESUMPTION OF FRENCH RAILWAY SERVICE.

London, August 24.

A Havas message says:—The train service for travellers has been re-established on the main line between Paris and Amiens. In a few days trains to Paris and Calais will follow again their normal route. This journey will be considerably shortened. This measure is of great importance for the renewal of economic conditions in North France.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The Flag Must be Planted in Berlin.

London, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Man-Power Bill has passed the House of Representatives as originally drawn by the War Department. There were only two negative votes, both by Socialists.

Discussing the Man Power Bill in the Senate, Mr. Mcumber declared:—"Nothing short of planting the flag in Berlin is going to win the war as it ought to be won. No peace pact should be signed until Germany has surrendered unconditionally and has delivered the murderers of Nurse Cavell and other innocents."

CANADIAN PREMIER'S RETURN.

London, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Sir Robert Borden has arrived there.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

London, August 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii have signed an extension of the Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty for another five years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BIG ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

Speculations on the Allies' Strategy.

London, Aug. 23.

The special and ultimate aim of Marshal Foch's strategic plan, which is working out in the present series of battles, is the subject of much speculation alike in London and Paris. Broadly, the opinion of experts is divided between those who believe that Marshal Foch is striking a number of hammer blows with the object of weakening the enemy numerically, positionally, and as regards moral, preparatory to a decisive blow at some absolutely vital spot, and those who think he is at present merely endeavouring to disorganise what is really a great German retreat or intention to retreat on large sectors, being content to reap the rich fruits of this disorganisation in the shape of big hauls of prisoners and material, and to allow later results to guide him in the matter of more decisive action this year. Some able French critics hold the latter view, which is based on the theory that a withdrawal is gradually going on to some new Hindenburg line, which is probably of great depth. Those who argue that we are at present witnessing the preliminaries to a decisive stroke base their belief on the facts that the Allies are presumably employing very considerable forces in the aggregate in the present battles, that they are exploiting their gains to the utmost, that they are already threatening vital enemy positions, and that, moreover, it would be folly not to push to the last degree this year the immense advantage of their regained initiative, superior moral and enthusiasm for an offensive, especially among the Americans. It is pointed out that other considerations apart from weighty political reasons are that the Germans have still many divisions in Russia and it is possible here still more divisions booked for a surprise enterprise this year on some other front. Hence it is not absolutely certain that a better chance will offer in 1919, for the German front is now more or less fairly "liquid." As regards the latest developments of the battle one of the most important is the British threat on Bapaume, the fall of which would be a disaster for the enemy. His desperate resistance at Achiet-le-Grand, where the main defensive positions of Bapaume are located, shows he realises this.

The Entry into Albert.

London, Aug. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports today: In the attack in the Albert sector some tanks crossed the Ancre in the darkness and advanced under cover of an early morning mist. Opposition from the direction of Bray was strong, but the enemy artillery retaliation consisted mainly of heavy howitzers, well back as the bulk of the German field-guns have been withdrawn. Heavy rifle fire and machine-gunning greeted the entry of our troops into Albert at ten in the morning of Thursday and by eleven after street fighting we had driven the enemy out of the town and captured fourteen hundred prisoners, including a battalion commander, his staff, a few guns and numerous machine-guns. The Germans previously evacuated the stores although at some points northwards of the Somme we are still feeling our way through the enemy's deep outpost zone, we nevertheless made useful gains of ground with hundreds of prisoners and inflicted the heaviest casualties. Our own losses were relatively light, as we were guided by the doctrine not to be too ambitious when success was likely to be too costly.

For this reason we did not attempt to push through Achiet-le-Grand on Wednesday. The enemy here is in great strength and is still counter-attacking with fresh reserves. Last night's attack by the Third Army troops beyond the Arras-Albert Railway gained important positions. We have pushed to the south of Commeuourt, where heavy fighting continues. The weather is mercifully cooler.

The British Victorious Thrust.

London, Aug. 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: During the day we pressed attacks vigorously and successfully on more than a thirty mile front from Lihons to Mercamel. English, Scottish and Australian attacked southward of the Somme at 4.45 a.m. and captured Herleville, Cugnies and Chignolles, also woods between the villages and between Chignolles and the river. During an advance of over two miles we killed great numbers and made prisoners of many. Ten minutes later English and Scottish Guards attacked on the left of the battle front and stormed Commeuourt, Ervillers, Hamelin-court, Boyelles and Boiry-see-Querelle. They made prisoners of many and during the remainder of the day they progressed eastward of these villages.

Meanwhile in the right centre of the battle front English and Welsh attacked the positions on the east bank of the Ancre from south-eastward of Albert to the neighbourhood of Grandcourt, gaining ground after heavy fighting. We beat off a counter-attack southward of Grandcourt. At about 11 a.m. the English attacked on the left centre of the battle front, along the railway northward of Grandcourt. They captured Achiet-le-Grand, Bincourt and the ridge overlooking Ires. We continued the attacks during the afternoon. Several thousand prisoners have been taken during the day and heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

German Admissions.

London, Aug. 23.

A wireless German official message says: The British attack northward of the Ancre, begun on August 21, continued in full force and extended northward of Albert as far as the Albert-Somme sector, but collapsed. We forestalled the enemy assault and attacked the enemy between Moyenneville and Miraumont and threw him back in places two kilometres. We repulsed attacks from Puisieux, Beaumont-Hamel and Albert. The enemy crossed the Albert-Bray road. Our counter-attack threw him back. We have withdrawn our troops behind the Ailette. Our troops left on the west bank of the Ailette retired before strong attacks between Manicamp and Pont St. Mar.

"Another Good Day"

London, Aug. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting yesterday, says: The heaviest fighting has been around Boiry-Bequerelle, where the enemy counter-attacks in dense formations were devastated by our machine-guns and rifles, whole battalions being reduced to skeleton strength. The enemy resistance at Chignies Ridge was similarly very costly. It is certain that in yesterday's and to-day's fighting the Germans lost very heavily. Our casualties were relatively light. Tanks and whippets again wrought great havoc among the machine-gun nests. Surrey, Essex, Welsh troops and Royal Fusiliers in to-day's fighting distinguished themselves. The progress to-day has been authoritatively summed up as another good day.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BIG ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

Important British Captures.

London, Aug. 23.

Information available in London at 3 o'clock to-day was that General Rawlinson's Fourth Army had gained all their objectives. They captured the high ground south-west of Cappy, and also captured Churignes and Herleville. There is an unconfirmed report that Una Hill, north-eastward of Albert, has been captured. To-day's advance of General Byng's Third Army has so far resulted in the capture of Boiry-Bequerelle, Boyelles, and Hamelin-court, also Comiecourt, where five hundred prisoners were taken. General Byng's advance is progressing in a south-easterly direction from Comiecourt and is now fronting the Albert-Bapaume-Cambrai road. Australians and New Zealanders, are participating in General Byng's operations. The Canadians are with General Rawlinson's army. General Mangin's Tenth French Army is also progressing. His patrols to-day crossed the Aisne at several places northward of Soissons, but the German line here is strongly held. The Germans since August 8th have launched fifty-five divisions against the Allied battle line.

Aerial Operations.

London, Aug. 24.

A French communiqué states: An expedition in great force attacked the important Mars-la-Tour aerodrome. The first bombs caused a fire in the hangars and huts and, aided by the light of the flames, the remaining aeroplanes bombed most effectively other hangars, huts and the personnel. Numerous machines on the ground were seen on fire. Altogether 43 tons of explosives were employed yesterday.

British airmen had another successful week. In the heavy fighting notably between Albert and the Amiens-Boye road sixty-two enemy machines were destroyed and twenty-one driven down out of control during the week, against twenty-six British missing. Moreover, while the enemy's concentration was achieved by inactivity in other sectors, the British airmen have not abated their destructive raids on the enemy's territory. Raids on London have ceased for the time being under the pressure of events on the battle-front, while the British aerial offensive in Germany grows daily in deadliness and power. It can hardly be disguised that Germany is no longer able to protect adequately her immensely long air frontier.

British Haul of Prisoners.

London, Aug. 24.

Another report by Sir Douglas Haig says: We progressed in the Albert sector during the night taking prisoners. The attack was resumed early in the morning. Since the morning of Wednesday, in three days fighting, we have made prisoners of 14,000 and taken a number of guns. We carried out a successful local operation in the evening north-west of Neuf Berquin and repulsed after sharp fighting local attacks at night time northward of Baillet, southward of Loos and northward of Kemmel. Fighting took place to our advantage in the morning north-west of La Bassée Canal and in the Givenchy sector.

British Nearing Bapaume.

London, Aug. 24.

The British are within two miles of Bapaume. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on August 24, states: Re-attacking this morning we captured Bray, which is an important position, also Oviliers. We surround Thierval. The Australians yesterday made a fine advance along the old Somme desert, taking 2,000 prisoners from ten regiments.

The Germans are rushing up strong local reserves to oppose the British approach to Bapaume. Strong opposition was encountered at Behucourt, where the enemy held a big sugar factory redoubt. Beyond Domicourt our patrols are seen as far as Mory. Illustrating the spirit of initiative among our troops, one Australian division yesterday seized an opportunity and successfully advanced a third of a mile on its own responsibility. Heavy showers in the small hours laid the dust and cooled the air.

A French communiqué states: In the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and Aisne the night was marked by fairly lively artillery. Our detachments penetrated several points of the enemy's trenches in Lorraine and brought back prisoners. The night was quiet on the rest of the front.

[French Eagerness.

London, Aug. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: Accounts of the capture of Beaumont by troops of General Humbert's Army, amid a terrific bombardment, recall descriptions of the Verdun fighting. A French division nicknamed "La Gauloise," of Verdun fame, was given the honourable and dangerous task of taking the place. When the moment came for the final advance, the men, parched with thirst and tired with days of fighting and pitiless heat, leapt to the assault telling the officers they no longer felt the weight of their packs, so eager were they to get at the Boches.

ESSENTIAL PEACE TERMS.

Washington, Aug. 24.

Mr. Lodge, speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the Man Power Bill, warned against the insidious, poisonous German peace propaganda, declaring that peace must be dictated to, not negotiated with Germany in order to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the world's peace. Mr. Lodge specifically detailed the peace terms which must be forced on Germany, including the complete restoration of Belgium, unconditional return of Alsace Lorraine and Italia Iredenta, the safety of Greece, independence of Serbia, Rumania, Poland and the Slavs and the freedom of Russia from German domination, including the return of Russian territory wrested by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Furthermore, Constantinople must be made a free port. Palestine must never be returned to Turkish rule and, most important of all, the great Slav populations under Austria, namely the Jugo-Slavs and Czech-Slovaks, must be established as independent States. These, with Poland, would stand across the pathway of Germany eastward. He added that nobody dreams of annihilating the German people. We are not engaged in this war to try to arrange a government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 22.

Silver is unchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

A DENIAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—I have been consulted by my client the Very Reverend Father Jose da Costa Nunes, the Head of the Diocese of Macao, with reference to the article which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, headed "A Macao Sensation" which, in his opinion, is calculated to do infinite injury to the moral character of the clergy in his Diocese unless immediately contradicted.

I am instructed to inform you that there is no priest in Macao of the name of "Leao Magalhães" or any similar name, and that there is no place of the name of "Ponti da Barro," and further that no incident as that alleged has ever occurred in Macao.

My client, whilst appreciating your reserve in publishing the story, will also be glad if you will give publicity to this communication in the next issue of your paper.

Your etc.

LEO D'ALMEIDA A CASTRO.

[We are glad to be able to correct the wrongful impression that the incident referred to occurred in Macao.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Floods. The water in the streets of the western part of the city is gradually subsiding, although some streets are still inundated. However, business has been resumed.

Lam Ouan-huan, after occupying the presidency of the Administration Council, sent his own secretary, a member of the Provincial Assembly and a military commander to request Li Iu-hon, the Civil Governor to return to Canton and resume office.

Protection for Travellers. The Foreign Intercourse Commissioner has communicated to various departments the names of the foreign tourists who recently arrived and requests that due protection should be provided for them.

Junk Capsizes.

A passenger junk towed by a launch which left Kai Chow Chow for Canton during the flood has capsized. It is feared that over 100 passengers were drowned.

Tuchun's Appointment. Mok Wing sun, the Tuchun, has accepted office as the Chief of the War Ministry of the Military Department.

A New Loan.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Superintendent of the Bank of China and some capitalists in Shanghai for a loan of over \$1,000,000 for the redemption of the notes of the Bank. All the Government properties in Canton will be given as security.

Armed Robbery in Queen's Road.

At about 8.45 p.m. yesterday, a party of five men entered a money-changer's shop at 23, Queen's Road East and demanded change for sovereigns. Two of the party then produced revolvers, and, pointing them at the clerk, handed them in a group, whilst the others proceeded to ransack the premises. After stealing a sum of \$650, one of the party fired a shot and the men then made off. No arrests have yet been made.

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The Dreaded Beri-Beri.
The exact cause of beri-beri,
peculiar to Japan, China and some
other countries, is not yet known.
It is now reported that Dr. Tanawa,
of the Tokyo Imperial University,
has completed an elaborate study
regarding the cause of this
disease, and proposes to read a
paper on the subject at the
Medical Conference to be held in
October.

Princess Mary to be Nurse.
London, June 25.—Princess
Mary, daughter of King George,
will begin this week a course of
regular training as a nurse at the
Children's Hospital in Great
Ormond Street. She will work in
the Alexandra ward. The Princess
will attend the hospital two days
each week and will undertake the
usual work of a probationer in
order to make herself efficient in
the care of children.

A Japanese Notion.
Among the Japanese the notion
still prevails that a wife having
no children should be prepared
at any moment to be divorced.
The wife of Shimidzu Shogo, an
employee of a well-known sake-
brewer at Utsuki near Kobe,
recently committed suicide by
throwing herself into a well. The
only motive which can be sug-
gested is the fact that she had no
children, and feared she would
be divorced.

A Costly Provision.
Clean shaven faces in the army
will add several millions of dollars
to the annual cost of the U.S.
military establishment. Official
announcement was made at the
War Department recently that
one razor, one steel mirror and
one shaving brush would be
issued gratuitously hereafter to
every enlisted man ordered to
Europe. Army regulations re-
quire that soldiers keep them-
selves closely shaven, but the
wearing of moustaches is not
prohibited.

Flying Accidents.
In the House of Commons re-
cently Mr. Morrell asked Major
Bairstow, representing the Air
Ministry, whether his attention
had been called to the loss of life
amongst officers undergoing in-
struction in flying, and whether
he was aware that in 1917 nearly
800 pilots lost their lives in the
training grounds of this country
alone. Major Bairstow replied that
the hon. member would be glad
to know that the total number of
fatal flying accidents in this coun-
try in 1917 was much smaller
than the figures quoted in the
question. The great majority of
accidents occurred in cir-
cumstances in which it could not
be hoped that any kind of
parachute would be of avail.

Starvation Kills More Persons
Than Battle.
Washington, June 29.—Some
4,750,000 persons have starved to
death since the opening of the
war. Against this ghastly toll,
about 4,250,000 have perished on
battlefields. Publication of these
figures was made a basis to-day
for a new appeal by the Food
Administration for food savings
in our country; that the Allied
nations may go forward with-
out want and full stomachs
— to the war's end. Much of the loss
from starvation is accredited to the
Russian disorganization, which
left millions of peasants in remote
sections without ordinary means
of obtaining sustenance. Tactless
pressure on Rumania prostrated
that little nation with famine—
Belgium's and Serbia's stories
account for much of the rest.

Lloyd George Speech.
In view of Mr. Lloyd George's
attitude during the Boer war, it
is curious to find him making the
the following remarks on extre-
mists in war time:—"There are
two types of extremists in every
war. There is first of all the peace
extremist; he is always crying
out 'Peace' where there is no
peace. That type discredits
peace, and makes peace difficult
when the time comes for negoti-
ating peace. He is not a real
friend to peace. He is an enemy
to peace. He is a hindrance to
peace. He is an opponent of
the enemy. He depresses the
spirits of the war. Then there is the war
extremist, who regards every
thought of making peace as a
sell-out to the State. The
path of sanity and of safety which
Government ought to tread is
between these two extremes."



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 Years in Wood.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

WILSON.—Killed in action, June 13th, James Wilson, Captain, Gordon Highlanders, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1918.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN CHINA.

In the course of her variegated history, China has passed through many political upheavals, but is to be doubted if she has ever arrived at a more difficult or complex situation than that with which she is now faced. Once again the old animosity between North and South has been revived, and it is so sharply defined that we have the spectacle of two Governments and two Parliaments centred respectively in Peking and in Canton. These rival groups regard the status of each other as "illegal," and so far from there being any immediate prospects of a reconciliation being effected, it would appear that the process of estrangement and hostility is being accentuated as time goes on. Both the one side and the other consider that they have right on their side and they continue to pour contempt one on the other wherever occasion presents itself. To the outside observer, indeed, it appears to be a case of incompatibility of political temperament, though both groups aver that they have only one end in view in taking their respective stands—the general welfare of the nation. That claim, however, is somewhat discounted by the absence of any inclination on the one side or the other earnestly to seek a compromise, which circumstance lends some support to the widely-held view that the present awkward situation is solely due to the aspirations of party politicians each anxious to score a point at the advantage of the other.

In looking at the present state of China we cannot but hold a fervent wish that some unified movement of national cohesion would demonstrate itself. Patriotism, or love of country, has ever been a sickly plant in this land of constant restlessness, though the fact cannot be lost sight of that in recent years there have been some manifestations of it, though on a small scale. Dr. T'yan, the editor of the *Peking Leader*, has an article in the current issue of the *New East* on this question of patriotism in China, and in the course of it he brings forward some incidents to show that national feeling is a growing factor in Chinese life. Up to a point, we find ourselves in agreement with his contention, though, as we say, the type of patriotism displayed has been of rather an elementary character. The root difficulty, of course, is the very point that Dr. T'yan mentions—namely, that in Chinese society the unit is the family, not the individual, and that the interests of the family come first, not those of the members composing it or of the State itself. It sounds quite logical to say, as Dr. T'yan does, that if we take care of the family, the nation will take care of itself, but that is so only up to a point. To put family interests before the interests of the whole State is to be animated by a spirit of parochialism that cannot lead to great results. If we contemplate the progress of civilisation we shall see that national individuality has sprung from the clan spirit, but only in so far as clans have shown a willingness to take on a wider outlook than the specific interests of their particular groups. Modern conditions are eliminating the clan, just as, in the realm of commerce, small businesses are being absorbed by large corporations and combines. And the process may yet be continued further, until internationalism largely supersedes nationalism—witness the movement towards the ideal of a League of Nations. When, therefore, we take these developments within our purview it becomes increasingly clear that China still lags behind in the race and has yet a deal of leeway to make up before she can blossom out into full national consciousness. And so long as the present social system is perpetuated it will be a long and painful process to attain to that state.

The patriotic spirit is undoubtedly growing in China, but at present it is chiefly espoused by the "Young China" element, which lacks balance and sound judgment and which is apt to demonstrate its feelings in violent and impulsive actions. There are admittedly many ardent reformers among the older generation of Chinese (principally those who have come in close contact with Western institutions) and while no-one will deny that they are an essential link in the chain leading from old to new ideas, they are, in the main, warped by party motives. Underlying all, however, there is a distinctly perceptible national movement, crude in form though it may be, and if exterior circumstances do not interfere with the development thereof, the day must come when China will take her place among modern nations. Then it may well be that the course of the world's history will undergo a startling and a sensational change.

"Pegging Away."

If the J.P.'s "bye-election" has no further result than to hasten the taking of action in regard to the pressing housing problem, it will have not been without its value. Both candidates appear to be conscious of the need of something being done in this regard, and we hope that, whoever is elected to the seat, occasion will be taken when the Budget debate comes on, to press for an early handling of this distinctly urgent problem. The idea of utilising the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a good one, especially if it is made easy of access and really modern types of houses are erected and made available at a rental which comes well within the means of the class of Europeans, which at present is clamouring for accommodation. The Wong Nei-cheong garden city idea has also something to commend it, but it must inevitably be a long time before it can fully fructify, and in the meantime the need for houses becomes greater rather than otherwise. This is a matter which cannot be successfully grappled with by spasmodic and piecemeal methods; the whole problem needs close consideration and attention on comprehensive and sweeping lines. We have marvelled that in the past our Unofficial members have not pressed the urgency of the problem on the Government, which has a duty to the public in seeing that there is sufficient accommodation for all, but we believe that the issue can no longer be buried, and that steps must soon be taken to relieve the present situation.

An Outspoken Neutral.

The Dutch Shipping Council, in issuing its finding that the Konings Regentes was sunk by a torpedo, gives a very broad hint to Germany that the Council is of the opinion that the torpedo which sank the hospital ship was none other than a German torpedo. As a result of the enquiry, the Dutch Government very politely asks Germany to re-open a thorough enquiry as to whether a German submarine was responsible, but the fact that the Dutch Government adds "seeing that Germany does not recognise the immunity of hospital ships" is a pretty fair indication that the Government's mind is already made up on that point, and the request that the enquiry be re-opened looks merely like a polite formality. Of course, there is not the slightest shadow of doubt that the sinking of this vessel was another crime added to the long list of similar outrages, but it is gratifying to see that Holland, the most powerful neutral, though in many respects in an unenviable position, is fully cognizant of the despicable part Germany is playing in this war and is not afraid to say so. It would be idle to hope that anything good will result from the Dutch Government's request. Germany is sure to spin a plausible tale in extenuation of this latest crime, but, nevertheless, there is grain of satisfaction in the knowledge that Holland strongly denounces warfare of this description.

The Triumphant Allies.

We imagine that there are only two classes of people who are not elated at the news of the continued Allied successes in France—Germans and confirmed pessimists. But Allied people in general can find cause for deep joy and satisfaction in what is occurring. One of the messages speaks of the "liquid" condition of the German front—and that is expressing the situation very graphically. All along the line the enemy is being compelled to give ground, in most important strategic positions, too, while the fact that the British and French armies are exacting a big toll in prisoners and war material shows that the enemy's retirement is by no manner of means "in accordance with pre-arranged plans," as the Germans are so fond of expressing it. The plain facts are that the Hunns are being absolutely out-generalled and that they are at their wits' end to know where to expect the next thrust. To use an American phrase, we have got them "gunning," and all the evidence appears to point to the probability of even greater Allied triumphs before very long. These are assuredly very bright days for the Allies.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL PERFECTIONS IN THIS LIFE ARE ATTAINED WITH SOME IMPERFECTIONS: AND ALL OUR SPECULATIONS WITH A CERTAIN OBSCURITY.—Thomas à Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Germany and of Rumania's declaration against Austria.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 3s 6.7/16d.

The Colony's Health.

During Saturday there was notified one case each of plague and spotted fever. Both were non-fatal and both sufferers were Chinese.

Not in Macao.

We understand that the incident in which a Portuguese priest is said to have killed a girl (a report of which we recently called from the *Shanghai Gazette*) occurred at Ponte da Barca, in Portugal, and not in Macao.

Hawking Chicken.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court today with hawking chicken in a prohibited area. A Police Reservist said he witnessed the defendant trying to sell the fowls at a shop in Sai Street. Defendant said he bought the fowls in Ko Sing Street. Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

Presentations.

Last evening, Mr. A. Morley was presented at the Wigwag Lawn Tennis Club, on the eve of his departure on active service, with an inscribed silver pocket flask. The gift was from the members of the Club in recognition of the recipient's services in the joint position of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Morley has also been presented by the Chinese staff of the *Hong Kong Telegraph* with a gold-mounted fountain-pen.

Lottery Tickets.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of a Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets. Mr. Hall contended that his client was not in possession of the lottery tickets and applied for a remand. Sergeant Pitt affirmed that defendant was arrested on the gangway of a Canton steamer with the lottery tickets concealed underneath his clothing. His Worship granted a remand until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$250.

Not Begging.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged this morning with begging in Queen's Road. Sgt. Blackman said he understood defendant was not begging. He was a kind of interpreter for travellers visiting Hongkong and witness had seen him several times bringing people to the Pass Office. He recognised his face. Defendant knew a little English and frequently asked Europeans if they wanted a guide. A Chinese constable said he saw defendant follow two European ladies. He saluted them and asked for "cushaw," and they gave him five cents. He arrested defendant. After further evidence, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.

A Stolen Bicycle.

Two young Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with stealing a bicycle valued at \$75 belonging to the Great Northern Telegraph Company. A Chinese employed by the Company stated that on Saturday morning he discovered that the bicycle was not to be found in the office. A report was made to Mr. T. H. King, Superintendent of the Company, who sought redress by communicating with the Police. Witness volunteered to make enquiries and met the first defendant wheeling the bicycle along Station Street, and, on being approached, defendant said he was wheeling the bicycle for the second defendant. Defendant was arrested and later led the Police to effect the arrest of the second defendant. Mr. T. H. King appeared and identified bicycle as the Company's property. Defendants, in giving evidence, gave the name of a Chinese as having given them the bicycle. His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

BRIBING A POLICE SERGEANT.

Chinese Fined at the Criminal Sessions.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court this morning, when Luk Sing was indicted before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir W. Rees Davies) on a charge of bribery. Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) presented and Mr. O. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. G. R. Hayward) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Alabaster pleaded guilty on behalf of prisoner and said that the prisoner was charged with offering a bribe of \$50 to a public officer. The prisoner was walking along Bonham Strand carrying a bundle, when he was accosted by a Police Sergeant who asked him what he was carrying, and prisoner replied "Opium." The Sergeant then had the prisoner arrested, and prisoner, being afraid of the consequences, offered \$50 to the Sergeant to let him off. When he was brought to the station he was charged with both possession of opium and bribery. The act was one of sudden impulse. He asked His Lordship to take a lenient view of the case. The Police had nothing against him.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that he was asked by Counsel to deal leniently with prisoner. Prisoner was very frank with the Police, when he was asked what the bundle contained, but at the same time it must be remembered that he offered a bribe to a public officer, and this was a very serious offence. It was true that he acted on sudden impulse, as was pointed out by Counsel. The Police in this Colony had nothing against him, and he (his Lordship) assumed he had a good character. He was loth to send him to prison, so he would impose a fine, and hoped that he would go back to the country. The sentence of the Court was that prisoner be fined \$150.

Mr. Wakeman remarked that the prisoner was sentenced at the Police Court to a fine of \$4,000, or six months' imprisonment, and that he had been in Police custody since August 2.

His Lordship said that if prisoner could not pay the fine he would have to undergo one month's imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Meanwhile prisoner was to remain in Police custody till he paid the fine.

THE TREMBLING HAND.

A sign that your Nerves are in Trouble and your General Health Low.

If your hand, your thumb or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if your writing is shaky, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Unless something is done you may easily become the victim of neuralgia, sciatica, neurasthenia, partial paralysis or any of the severe nervous disorders.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy therefore for nervous breakdowns is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalize the blood and enable it to carry to the starved nerves the elements they need.

To build up the blood and nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of fresh air and a simple diet will do the rest. Start Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.10, direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sz. chuen Road, Shanghai.

Free—A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request to the above address.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K. C. C. v. H. K. C. C.

In the First Division of the Tennis League, Hongkong and Kowloon Cricket Clubs met on Saturday, the result being an easy win for the visitors by 6-4 games to 3-5. The scores were:—Green and Abraham lost to Cary and Hancock 5-6, best of Sets and Verney 8-3, lost to Morse and Kent 5-6.

Manley and Lindell lost to Cary and Hancock 4-7, lost to Morse and Verney 4-7, lost to Morse and Kent 3-8.

Macaskill and Crook lost to Cary and Hancock 0-11, lost to Morse and Verney 4-7, lost to Morse and Kent 2-9.

C. R. C. v. M. B. K.

The tie between these Junior League teams, which was to decide the championship of this Division, was played on the U.S.R.C. courts on Saturday, the result being a comfortable win for the C.R.C. by 62 games to 37. The Chinese Recreation Club thus wins the shield. Scores:—H. L. Yung and M. P. Lo lost to Imajo and Imura 5-6, best of Sets and Miyajima 9-2, best of Sets and Miyajima 8-3.

O. Ocho and T. T. Ng beat Imajo and Imura 5-6, best of Sets and Miyajima 8-3.

O. F. Lee and Wei Li Son lost to Imajo and Imura 5-6, best of Sets and Miyajima 8-3.

Mikami and Mishima 9-2, best of Sets and Miyajima 8-3.

SHANGHAI'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

Captain C. G. Kirk.

We deeply regret to record that a telegram was received yesterday (says the *N. C. Daily News* of August 21) announcing that Captain C. G. Kirk, Adjutant 14th York & Lancs. Regt., had been killed in action.

Captain Kirk served his articles with Messrs. Park, Snow & Son, of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, where, after his admission as solicitor in 1906, he chiefly practised. In 1909, having already acquired a local reputation by his able conduct of criminal business, he came to Shanghai to join Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, entering the service of the Council as Police Legal Assistant the following year. In 1914 he was appointed Chief Detective Officer, which position he held until he went home to volunteer for active service in August, 1915. He was granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 14th York and Lancaster Regiment, and subsequently was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment. In 1916 he sustained a shell-shock on the Somme as the result of which he was invalided home and remained there until recently at the regimental depot.

How greatly warfare has changed in the past half-century and how the German tactics of to-day differ from those they employed in the last Franco-German War is illustrated by the explanation of a famous German general why, in 1870, no attempt was made to follow up the German success in the Battle of St. Quentin. According to theory, Moltke said, the pursuit should invariably dislodge the victory—a postulate assented to by all, and particularly by civilians, and yet in practice it is seldom observed. It requires, he added, a very strong and pitiless will to impose fresh exertions and dangers upon troops who have marched, fought, and fasted for ten or twelve hours. But even given the possession of this will, the question of pursuit will yet depend on the circumstances under which the victory has been won. It will be difficult of execution when all the bodies on the field of battle, as at St. Quentin, have become so intermingled that hours are required to re-form them into tactical cohesion, or when, as at St. Quentin, all—even the troops last thrown into the action—have become so entangled that not one single tactically complete body of infantry remains at disposition. Without the support of such a body, cavalry at night will be seriously detained before every obstacle and each petty post of the enemy, and thus alone its exertions will rarely be repaid.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Search Supervisors. All Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables doing Search Supervision Duty are warned to attend without fail before the D.S.P. (R.) at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27. Uniform optional.

Staff Inspectors. All Staff Inspectors (ex-regular Police) will attend at this Office on Tuesday, August 27, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

Belts. All ranks below the rank of O.S.M. who have not already done so, are warned to draw Belts at H.Q. Office at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27.

Presentations. A presentation to O.S.M. Wilks will take place at H.Q. Club on Friday, August 30, at 5.45 p.m.

The s.s. *Sung Kiang*. On enquiry at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's offices we learn that no further details have been received of the sinking of the s.s. *Sung Kiang*, news of the wrecking of which off the East Lamma rocks was received on Saturday. The vessel was under the command of Capt. Troubridge and was bound from Hongkong to Shanghai. All aboard have been saved.

The Japanese Expedition. London, July 29.—A wireless dispatch received at Stockholm says that Japan has made a loan of 250,000,000 to the Siberian Government at Omsk. This loan is for the purpose of forming an army and also for supplying provisions to the Japanese troops.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Visitors to Buxton will this summer see the last of the Cat and Fiddle as a bachelors, for it will be definitely closed by order of the owners, at the end of September. The "Cat" has been licensed for at least over a century, and it is the highest fully licensed house in England, being situated at an elevation of 1,634 feet. There is a beer house, however, on Black Hill, Yorkshire, which is 30 feet higher. The Derbyshire house is some 5 miles from Buxton and a little more from Macclesfield, and it is a historic landmark for the counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. Since the inauguration of a regular motor bus service twice a day between Buxton and Macclesfield the "Cat" is not such a lonely house as it used to be, but there are still times in the winter when all traffic is stopped for days by the great snowdrifts and when letters cannot be delivered. The long line of high posts which marks the road near the foot of the last hill, on which the house stands, has often in severe winters been completely hidden by the drifts moving along and across these bleak uplands.

Sir James Campbell's appointment as Lord Chancellor of Ireland serves to postpone still further the fulfilment of a prophecy uttered by a distinguished namesake of his over seventy years ago. To the final volume (published in 1847) of Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors" the author added a postscript in which he expressed his enthusiastic conviction that the Irish and English Bars would soon be amalgamated, and that in the immediate future Irishmen would often occupy the English woolstack while Englishmen sat on that of Ireland. Curiously enough, long before the days of Lord Campbell we find record of an Englishman occupying at one and the same time the Chancery of both countries. This was Ralph de Neville, one of the most rapacious pluralists in our annals. He began by obtaining in 1231 a grant of the English Chancery for life and soon after became Bishop of Chichester. In 1233 he secured for himself and his heirs the Chancery of Ireland as well. Finally, he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, but Pope Innocent IV. annulled the election.

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ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Chinese Charged with Using Threats.

Two Chinese made their appearance before Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe this morning on a charge of intimidation.

Defendants, it was alleged, with two others, have used threats of violence to certain persons, comprising a party of workmen, with the design of deterring them from working at their lawful business in Apichau.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the prosecution, and Sergeant Tulloch asked the Magistrate to fix the bail at \$1,000 for the first defendant and \$500 for the second. He (the sergeant) said that the defendants had a retinue of followers and could most easily meet the bail.

The statements made by the defendants at the charge room at Aberdeen were to the effect that the first defendant purported that he had seen the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in regard to an application for an increase in wages. The second defendant had made the statement that he had also gone to the S.O.A. and later had told his companions that the S. O. A. had refused the petition, for an increase and had told him that if they were not content with their present wages, they need not work. The other workmen had gone on strike, but not at his instigation.

The case was remanded till Friday, bail being fixed at \$1,000 for the first defendant and \$500 for the second.

IMPERSONATING A CONSTABLE.

Former Sanitary Board Cooles Punished.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a pot of opium and also with impersonating a constable.

Sergt. Blackman, in prosecuting, said that the complainant, who was employed at 210, Wing Lok Street, was sent out by his master to buy four pots of opium. On returning, defendant, an ex-Sanitary cooile, met the complainant, and said that he (defendant) was a police officer, and asked him what he had. Complainant said it was opium, and defendant said that it was against the law to have opium. He then brought complainant with him, saying he would bring him to the station and asked him for money, saying that if he gave him some he would let him go. Complainant refused, whereupon the defendant snatched a pot of opium and ran away. He did not run very far, however, for he was arrested by a Chinese Revenue Officer who happened to be on the spot.

The Chinese Revenue Officer and the complainant having given evidence, his Worship ordered defendant on the charge of impersonation of a constable to pay a fine of \$100, or three months' hard labour, but on the first count he was discharged.

Sergt. Blackman remarked that Chinese who were discharged from the Sanitary Board knew the Police routine, and the consequences were that they did these unlawful acts, for which the Police were sometimes blamed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—(from 1st October) 5 or 6-roomed HOUSE on higher levels or The Peak. Apply to A. G. o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Gentlemen—I would like to take this opportunity of stating why I am standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. I do not claim to be a commercial man and make no apology for not being one as I consider that the commercial interests of the community are amply represented by the three British and two Chinese Unofficials already elected.

As every one is aware the Public Works Department is far and away the biggest spending department of the Government and the development of the Colony is very closely connected with its operations, therefore I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the community if a member of my profession had a seat on the Council.

The fact that I have been for the past twenty six years a resident in the Colony and my calling has brought me into close touch with its development is my excuse for offering my services to fill this vacancy.

If I am elected it is my intention to devote my energies to such Public Works as are in my opinion of a pressing nature—the provision of telephonic or some other adequate communication with outlying Police Stations must be taken in hand immediately—the opening of the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a matter that I have advocated ever since the new Tytam reservoir was started—the erection of a number of houses to accommodate those of the European community who cannot afford expensive dwellings and are at present located in flats in Chinese houses. A scheme of this nature for erecting a Garden City on the plateau above the Wong-Nei-Chong village was put forward by Mr. Ede over six years ago it was intended to erect one hundred and fifty houses of different sizes, types and rentals. The City was to be approached by an electric tram up the hill, side connecting with the low level trams at the head of the Valley—it was to be self-contained, with its own Chapel, School, Co-operative Store, Recreation Ground, etc. Taikoo has a somewhat similar little suburb at Quarry Bay which seems to be a great success.

In order that some such scheme should be feasible the sympathy of the Government is needed and its close co-operation by way of providing adequate means of access, main and subsidiary sewers, water supply, lighting, training of nullahs, a modification of the Building Ordinance which is suitable for buildings in the densely populated parts of the town but which is far too drastic for out-lying districts—and above all a low premium for the land. It cannot be expected that a Utopia should be created all at once but perhaps some seed might be sown which will bear fruit in due season.

Yours etc.

H. W. BIRD.

F.R.I.B.A.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"HELLAS"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st instant will be subject to rectification. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days of arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 24th August, 1918.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Gentlemen,—You will have noticed that my name appears first on the list of candidates, which is a point in my favour, showing that I relied on the good sense of the majority of the Justices to vote for me from the first.

I have been a Justice of the Peace for over 12 years of my 26 years' residence in the Colony, and my profession of a Chartered Accountant and auditor to Public Companies has brought me in daily touch with the investing and commercial public, whose interests have always had my unfailing care and protection. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce between 1902 and 1907, and now temporarily acting in this capacity, I may claim a unique experience in the methods adopted by both the Government and the commercial community in originating legislation.

In the short space of 2 months during which I shall sit, if you elect me, it is impossible to ensure that whatever I support I shall see carried out, but during that time I shall endeavour to persuade the Government to improve the form in which the forthcoming Estimates and the Annual Accounts are issued; so that they will be more understandable to Government official and the general community alike.

More and better roads for pedestrian and motor traffic, the installation of both telephonic communication (for commercial use) and wireless telegraphy (for the better defence of the Colony) in the outlying stations are, in my opinion essential improvements.

Properly supervised ferry services to outlying villages with Government financial support in return for a royalty, or share in excess profits, are also a necessity to assist in spreading the population and in order to afford the latter a cheap and health-giving form of recreation such as is enjoyed by people at the seaside in England, and on the Continent.

I am also in favour of Government help and sympathy with Building Society schemes, such as were proposed by Mr. C. Montagu Ede and the promoters of the Kowloon Garden City some years ago, over which so much cold water was poured by the vested interests my opponent. Mr. Bird, represents, for the reason that, at that time, there was no money in it for them. In fact, any reasonable scheme enabling the more enlightened European and Chinese community to live in the, at present, unproductive outlying districts under cheaper and more modern conditions will find in me an enthusiastic supporter.

Your present member, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., has notified the Press of his and the other non-official members' disapproval of the differential treatment meted out to the wives of the local men now leaving for the war, and I am quite in favour of supporting any further action to secure equality of treatment.

I am in favour of continuing to devote as much as possible of the surplus revenues of the Colony to the needs of the war, for if we lose the war we lose all; but I desire that provision should be made in the estimates for a more decent Lunatic Asylum, so strongly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak recently in Council.

I am not in favour of hastily conceived building schemes and consequent jerry building. Nor am I in sympathy with hereditary legislators with free seats on the Legislative Council interfering in elections in which only free and independent voters are entitled to take part, as such seems to me to be unfair and certainly un-English.

I have exacted no promises to vote for me. The ballot is secret and no signatures are required. The rest is in your hands, for a X only is desired from you opposite A. R. Lowe's name on the paper. The election takes place at the Supreme Court and not up at the Magistracy, as first advertised, because I thought you would find it easier to record your vote on the level. The Government kindly acquiesced in this at my request, so it will be seen that I have already done something before making any promises.

In conclusion, the honour of representing you is the highest the Colony can bestow to which I can aspire and I will do my best to fulfil your expectations if you elect me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 26th Aug., 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

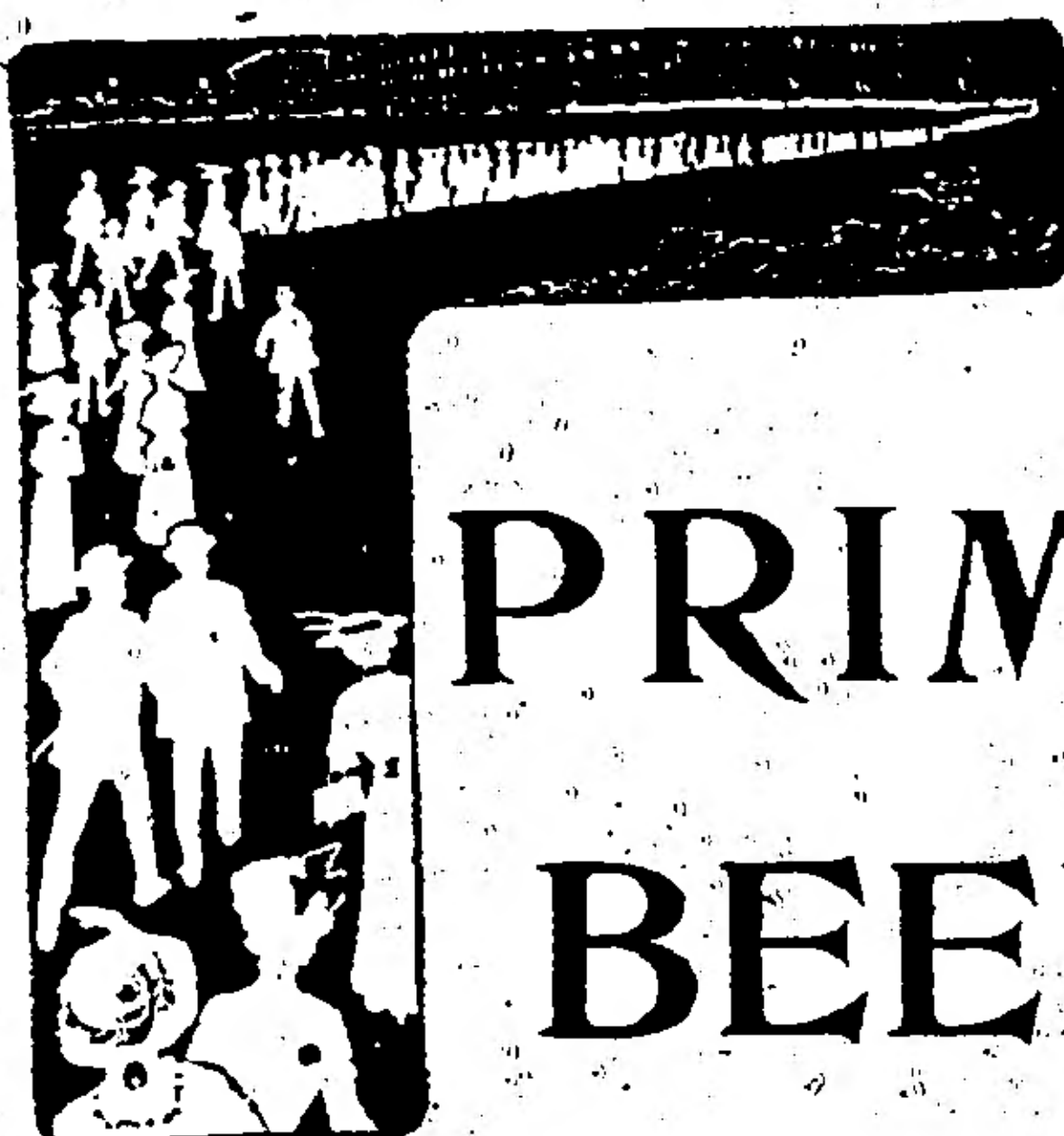
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CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING

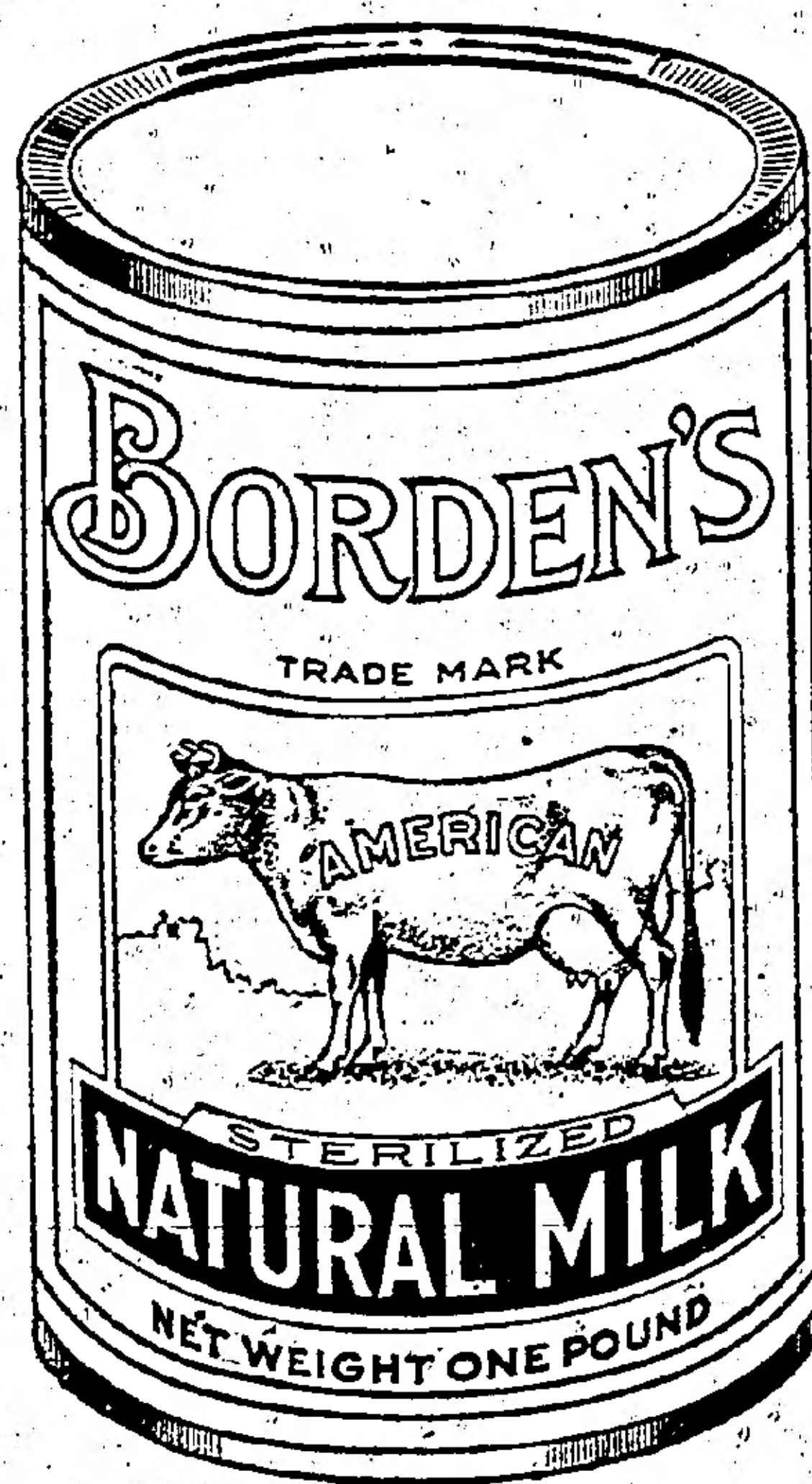
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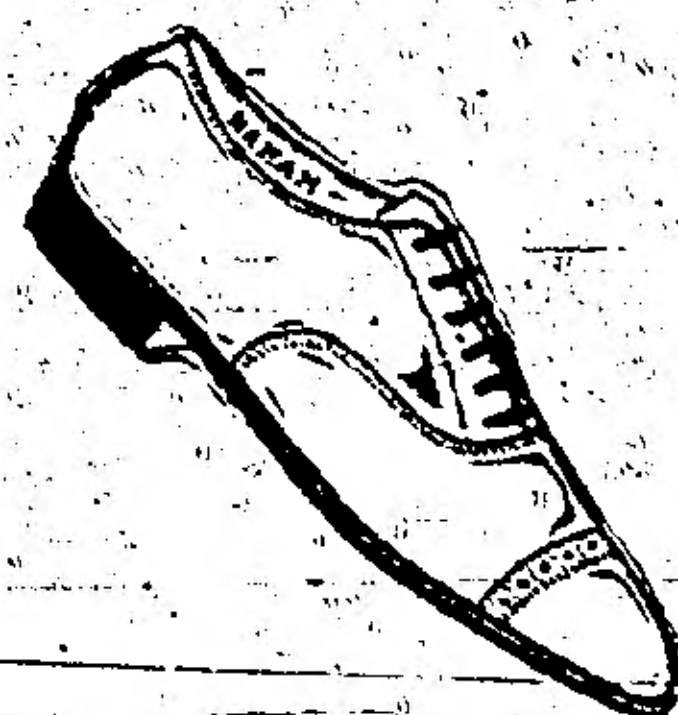
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON, OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
*Key West 12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle 5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan 6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

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For freight rates and through bills of lading, and for particulars in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to:—

J. H. WALLACE,
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HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Iyo Maru" T. 12,330	WED. 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	"Kitano Maru" T. 15,930	WED. 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	SAT. 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DELAGOABAY & CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, HAMBURG, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Seki Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Izumi Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

"Fushimi Maru"	WED. 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
"Kashima Maru"	THURS. 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.

1000 tons Manila Eastbound.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	11th Aug. at noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000	21st Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	21st Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	2nd November.
KIYO MARU	17,000	2nd January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 21st. September 4th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	27th Aug. at 5 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	28th Aug. at noon.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	30th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon, accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 26, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiuwong	Java & M'sar	25th Aug.	28th Aug.	Moji, Y. Hama
Dirmer	Java	26th Aug.	28th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjimanoeck	Java	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjipanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikini	Amoy	23rd Sept.	29th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 27th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haichong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 30th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Swatow, F'chow, W'gang	Tues. 27th Aug. at d'light.	
MANILA, Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan	Fri. 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN, Maunsang	Wed. 4th Sept. at noon.	
MANILA, Loongsang	Fri. 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.	

CHINA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the "CHIAIANG" and "YIYU" calling at Swatow, Amoy, F'chow, W'gang, and Canton. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. It is well equipped with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having good accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud, Danau.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Defeating Submarines.

More and more steamers are going to France from Japan. This is mainly due to the fact that the activities of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean are gradually decreasing.

Seaman's Last Message.

"Water out; our spirits sinking fast," was the last entry in a pocket diary found on the body of a ship's officer washed ashore on the Galway coast. The vessel was torpedoed last month 300 miles from the Irish coast, and the officer and several companions got into a boat. Their small supply of water and biscuits ran out and the men died one after another.

New Light at Entrance

to Kwong Chau Wan.

Mariners are informed that a light No. 2 has been installed on the place of the Wall with vertical white and black stripes forming with the light No. 2 of the Green Hill the line N. 34 degrees West. This new light will be in operation from the 1st July, 1918. Descriptions:—Nature: Tower in beton of cement surmounted by a small platform supporting the apparatus. Shape: A conical pillar. Colour: White. Height of local plane: From the ground 6m 05. From the sea level 8m 05. Limit and colour of sectors: Fixed white illuminating 270 degrees; the axis of the sector illuminated passes through the line N. 34 degrees W. Remarks:—Route to follow during the night: After reaching N. of the Island of Nao-Tcheou, take the line N. 1° E. determined by the Lighthouse and the light No. 1, follow same until the intersection of the line determined by the new light and the light No. 2 of the Green Hill; take this new line; follow the same until point C defined in the Notice to Mariners published in the "Journal Officiel de l'Indo-Chine" of the 2nd June, 1918, page 783, and continue the route as indicated in the same notice.

China Coast Gazette.

The following, in the latest China Coast Gazette:—Mr. G. F. McAdam, acting master, Kailong, is on reserve. Captain E. B. Jones, from reserve, has gone master, Kailong. Captain R. A. Watt, of the Tungting, has gone master, Ngankin. Captain F. Newcomb, of the Ngankin, is on leave. Captain A. Terrible, from leave, has gone master, Tungting. Mr. F. H. Lacks, chief officer, Changchow, has gone chief officer, Hupeh. Mr. D. Jones, supernumerary second officer, Tatsien, is on reserve. Mr. E. S. Sutton has been appointed second officer, Tatsien. Mr. F. C. Everett, chief officer, Suifu, is on reserve. Mr. M. Berkeley, second officer, Suifu, has gone chief officer, same ship. Captain W. Herberington, of the Cheongshing, is on special service, Shanghai. Captain J. M. Meyrick, from reserve, has gone master, Cheongshing. Mr. L. H. Hutchins, from leave, has gone second officer, Tatsien. Mr. R. Frost, supernumerary, Tatsien, is on leave. Mr. J. D. Thwaites, supernumerary, Loongsang, is on leave. Mr. F. T. Harris has been appointed second officer, Loongsang. Captain M. Picknell, from leave, has gone master, Loksang. Mr. W. Forster, acting master, Loksang, has gone chief officer, Loongsang. Mr. W. Lawrence, from leave, has gone second officer, Loksang. Mr. H. S. Hurry, second officer, Loksang, is on reserve. Mr. J. McAdam, chief officer, Yuensang, has gone acting master, same ship. Captain F. Wheeler, of the Yuensang, is on reserve. Mr. E. A. Thomson, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Yuensang. Mr. A. M. Short, chief officer, Yuensang, is on leave. Mr. N. Colquhoun, from leave, has gone supernumerary second officer, Hangsang. Mr. E. L. Morritt, supernumerary, Yuensang, has gone second officer, Loongsang. Mr. J. G. Davies, from leave, has gone second officer, Kwaishang. Mr. S. J. Barden, second officer, Yuensang, has gone second officer, Yuensang. Mr. J. R. Doughty, second officer, Yuensang, has gone second officer, Yuensang. Mr. W. C. C. Beck has been appointed supernumerary, Chakwang. Mr. J. S. Belletty has been appointed second officer, Fooksang. Mr. H. D. Warden has been appointed second officer, Choyhsang. Mr. T. S. King, second officer, Choyhsang, has gone supernumerary second officer, Kwaishang. Mr. M. C. Rynke has been appointed second officer, Haean. Mr. F. C. Novik, chief officer, Shinfou, has resigned. Mr. J. Thorvig has been appointed chief officer, Shinfou.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.
Silver stands at 49½, corresponding to the official fixing maximum. The market is steady.

The Treasury has raised the maximum price of silver to 49½. The previous maximum fixed on August 14 equalled the American price of the dollar ounce, plus the cost of shipping from New York. The fixing of the new maximum is attributed to the raising of the price in New York, cabled on August 18. China exchanges are very firm, but it is not believed this has been a determining factor in raising the maximum.

London, Aug. 25.

The recent raising of the price of silver in the United States from 100 to 100½ is apparently mainly due to the question of transport charges between San Francisco and New York.

AMERICA'S FOOD SACRIFICES.

New York, Aug. 24.

Mr. Hoover makes the statement that the United States would share in sacrifices of food as well as blood with the Allies. The United States would have to provide the Allies in 1919 with 4,000,000 lbs. of fats, 900,000,000 lbs. of beef products, 1,500,000,000 tons of sugar and 300,000,000 bushels of cereals.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

London, Aug. 24.

An Italian official message states: In Albania the enemy renewed his strong attacks on the lower Seneti to the heights of Mali and Tomorice. He was repulsed and sanguinarily counter-attacked near Petovira. He slightly advanced northward of the head of Buvalica and in the region of Point 1150. The enemy's losses were heavy.

GERMAN MOTOR BOATS COME OUT.

London, Aug. 24.

The Admiralty reports that German motor boats on the morning of August 23 attempted a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Dunkerque. They were driven on by British and French patrolling vessels assisted by the land batteries. One motor boat is believed to have been destroyed. No damage or casualties were caused to the Allied forces.

EAST AFRICA AN INDIAN COLONY.

London, Aug. 24.

Sir Theodore Morrison, K.C.M.G., an authority on Indian matters, in an interview accorded to Reuters, advocated the making of German East Africa an Indian Colony. He dealt with the advantages German East Africa offers to hundreds of thousands of small cultivators and also to the investment of capital. He suggests that administration and public development work be wholly entrusted to Indians and believes that the Indians are capable of thinking out and applying a policy for firm and sympathetic government of the German East African natives.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, Aug. 24.

Reuters learns that the Czech-Slovak withdrawal on the Ussuri front does not affect their communications and is not regarded as a serious check. Moreover it is reported to-day that the Czechs have captured Verkhudinsk, an important centre commanding the railway tunnels south of Lake Baikal.

CHOLERA IN UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.

The "Ereinsichtliche Zeitung" reports that the cholera epidemic has spread to Ukraine, where there have been 256 cases.

THE KUNININ REGENTS.

The Hague, Aug. 24.

The Foreign Secretary has issued the following in reply to the inquiry by the Dutch Shipping Council as regards the sinking of the Kuninin Regentes, namely: "The ship was sunk by a torpedo. The Dutch Government asks Germany to reopen a thorough inquiry as to whether it was a German submarine, seeing that Germany does not recognise the immunity of hospital ships." Britain has assured Holland that no British torpedo was fired in the vicinity.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Aug. 24.

A French eastern communiqué states: There is more active artillery firing on the Serbian front. Enemy activity in Albania has revived and their reconnaissances were repulsed at various points. British aeroplanes, despite bad weather, bombed enemy depots in the Struma Valley.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.

A message from Petrograd states that beside cholera and famine typhus is now raging terribly in Petrograd and the northern Russian Provinces. The population of whole villages, who receive only two pounds of oats weekly and no bread, are dying out. Practically all Moscow's railway communications are cut off, partly due to passive resistance of the railwaymen, but the counter-revolutionaries have blown up numerous bridges and pulled up rail tracks.

AIR COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

London, Aug. 24.

Major General Sir Godfrey Paine has been appointed Inspector General of the Royal Air Force and additional member of the Air Council. Major General W. H. Branker has been appointed Master General of Personnel and Major General E. L. Ellington Controller of General Equipment and member of the Air Council.

A SENSIBLE IRISHMAN.

London, Aug. 24.

Colonel Lynch, on recruiting, says that he aims at forming a brigade of Irishmen. He points out that if the Germans are victorious Ireland will have to bear a share of the crushing indemnities, and he adds that the Allies are fighting for freedom and progress, assisted by heroic figures like Generals Botha and Smuts.

HOLLAND AND THE ALLIES.

London, Aug. 24.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Dutch Government has proposed the resumption of economic negotiations with the Entente.

O-B-I-T-U-A-R-Y.

London, Aug. 24.

The death is announced of Mr. H. L. Moysey, K.C., who entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1870 and retired in 1906, as Postmaster General and Director of Telegraphs.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL SCANDAL.

Race Club Decision Against Mr. J. I. Ezra.

When the Stewards of the Race Club announced a week ago the special meeting of members which was held last night, there were probably few people in Shanghai who saw the N. C. Daily News of the 28th inst. who had not some inkling as to the reason for the meeting being called. For upwards of a week previously nothing had been more commonly talked about than the alleged irregularities of the baseball tournament. Now that this special meeting of the members of the Race Club has been held and their decision arrived at, the following statement of the facts may be published.

It will be remembered that when on Saturday, August 3, the 9th Cavalry were beaten by Meiji by 8-1 considerable surprise was expressed. The same surprise was also felt two days later when the 9th Cavalry went down to the Navy by 3-5 considering the super-excellence of the 9th Cavalry team and the peculiarity of their play on the Saturday afternoon, the suspicions of the Baseball Association were aroused. Investigations were accordingly made, with the result that definite complaint was laid by Mr. W. L. Merriman before the Stewards of the Race Club. The latter pursued their own inquiries and ultimately held a meeting last Monday evening at which Mr. Judah Ezra was asked to be present, when he was informed that a charge was laid against him and two of his friends of having bribed the 9th Cavalry to lose the match on August 3. One of those friends is also a member of the Race Club, but his case was postponed for consideration until after Mr. Judah Ezra's should have been decided.

In reply, Mr. Judah Ezra strenuously denied the accusation. He admitted that he and his friends had given \$1,000 to some of the 9th Cavalry team, on the evening of August 3, and another \$1,000 on the evening of August 5, but he affirmed positively that there was no collusion of any kind whatsoever and that the money was only given to the men as a mark of sympathy and to console them for their defeat. He further admitted that he and his friends had freely entertained the 9th Cavalry team, taken them for motor-car rides, etc., during their stay. He did not deny that he and his friends had won considerable sums of money in betting on the result of the matches but pointed out that directly he became aware of the rumours attached to the manner of winning, he and his friends had returned the money, \$15,000, to Mr. Merriman.

This explanation did not satisfy the Stewards. Accepting Mr. Ezra's statement in full that there had been no collusion between himself and friends and the 9th Cavalry, it appeared to the Stewards that Mr. Ezra's conduct in associating himself so freely with the 9th Cavalry team, and in giving them money without knowledge of their superior officer, thereby contributing to get them into trouble and to being discredit upon their regiment, was conduct unbefitting a member of the Race Club, and on this ground alone they decided to refer it to a special meeting of the members of the Race Club to decide whether Mr. Judah Ezra should be permitted to retain his membership.

At the end of a protracted meeting yesterday evening, during which the accusation of actual bribery was dropped, the voting members present decided by 112 votes to 17, with six abstaining, to remove Mr. Judah Ezra's name from the roll of club members.

A Comment. Commenting on the decision, the same journal says: "There can be no question but that the great body of public opinion will entirely approve of the action of the Race Club Stewards and members in removing the name of Mr. Judah Ezra from the list of membership. As will be seen from the narration of the principal facts the original charge was dropped in the face of Mr. Ezra's strong denial of anything in the nature of bribery.

But there remained the question of whether, on his own admissions, his conduct was such as to be becoming to a member of the Race Club. That a wealthy young man should have associated so freely with the members of this particular team in the way that Mr. Ezra did, is repugnant to all proper sense. That, in addition, he should have made them such large presents of money, without the knowledge of their commanding officer, was bound to excite suspicion. We pride ourselves with some justice on being a thoroughly sporting community, and when the ethics of sport appear to be infringed, it is the general desire that public disapproval shall be marked publicly.

The last word should be emphasized. The affairs of the Race Club are not as those of any other club. It is a semi-public institution which twice a year conducts a large race meeting, involving big sums of money. Such an institution cannot permit the faintest breath of misunderstanding to enliven its reputation and it is the just pride of the Shanghai Race Club that no wrong body in the world can surpass it in the scrupulousness of its management. It is not enough that such an accusation just dealt with should be privately sifted and punished. The affair has been talked of during the past ten days as we remember very few matters being talked of; and it is as much due to the public generally as to the Race Club itself that the whole story should be made known.

It remains to express the community's sense of obligation to the American Baseball Association for its share in clearing up a very unpalatable scandal. That the American community have felt the whole affair deeply is easily understood and we can fully sympathize with them. With all the rumours that have been flying about during the past ten days, not only the reputation of a great American national sport, but the honour of the American Army might seem to be impugned. On both counts we trust that our American friends will set their minds at rest. Taking the rumours alluded to at their blackest (for the sake of argument), there is no game in the world without its unpleasant chapter, yet without stain to the prestige it has fairly won; and for the honour of the American army, that is written too high for any passing cloud on one tiny section of it to dim its brightness in the memory of friend or foe.

The Burglary Case.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, five Chinese, including two women and a boy, were charged on remand with burglary on divers dates and at divers places. Inspector J. Grant prosecuted. Evidence was given by Inspector Grant, two European Sergeants and Chinese C.B., who formed part of the police raiding party, with regard to the raid on the defendants' premises.

His Wife's Property.

A term of one month's imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on a Chinese at the Police Court to-day for being in unlawful possession of a lady's umbrella. A hukong who effected the arrest said defendant gave the excuse that the umbrella was the property of his wife, who was in the country. Sergeant Blackman remarked that information had reached the Police from the country that defendant had not been there for twelve months. A previous bad record was registered against defendant.

Big Chinese Libel Action.

Shanghai, August 10. — Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Deputy Director of the Pukow Improvement Works, brought a libel action for \$100,000 in the United States Court for China yesterday against L. Kammui, otherwise known as Lam Yeh-chuan or Charles Anstoy, an American subject. The action is based on three letters written and published by the defendant alleging that the plaintiff, who was interested in the erection of the Kwang Shiao Free School, cheated the public.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, June 25th. — "Eviva Italia! Molto bono Antonio, cherio! Austria no bono, Italiani soprano fortissimo con amore signorinetta!" And I think that's all the Italian I know, but I had to express myself somehow in appreciation of the splendid victory on the Italian front. For things there really have gone well for us. Last week I wrote you how the sole result of the great Austrian effort had been that small forces had crossed the river Piave at various points and were being held by our southern Allies. This week the news is even better. In a dramatic campaign on Sunday night G.O.C. Italy announced that: "From the Montello to the sea the enemy, defeated and closely pursued by our valiant troops, is recrossing the Piave in disorder." The defeat of the Austrians' initial effort is thus complete. They have not only advanced at no single point but the Italians have gained ground and at the present moment their cavalry are in hot chase of the retreating Austrians on the other side of the Piave. That does not mean to say by any means that the Austrians are out of the war, or that they will not attempt another offensive, but so far as it goes it is very big news indeed, especially when coupled with the very serious internal conditions of Austria.

How grave is the situation from the Boche point of view may be judged from the frantic efforts of Germany to relieve the food conditions of Austria, and the delightful explanations of the scope of the offensive given in the German Press. Thus the military correspondent of a paper with a name that only a Hun newsboy could get round his lips—in English, the North-German Universal Gazette writes as follows:—"It is now clear that it was not, as was frequently assumed, a matter of a new great strategic offensive of our Allies, but that the only aim of the Austro-Hungarian Army command was, by tactical successes, finally to snatch the initiative from the enemy and to use the enemy reserves which were still available there." If this was their aim, it seems rather extravagant to waste 40 divisions and lose over 150,000 men to secure for themselves a disorderly rout across a river. Still every one to his taste, and I deprecate that by now the military correspondent of the what-a-name Gazette has thought of something better and will explain the retreat as "a successful reconnaissance" or "a trench raid on a large scale which attained all its objectives before withdrawing to previously prepared positions according to programme."

Meanwhile Germany, hungry Germany, has agreed to send 6,000 tons of corn to her Ally, not, you may be sure, from purely philanthropic motives, but because she foresees a real danger of trouble of a Bolshevik nature, if the Austrians don't get food. The decision is hardly likely to be very popular with the Germans, who already grumble that they always have to fight their Ally's battles for her and will not be in the least inclined to go short for the sake of the neighbour they despise. Hunger and defeat are not the only troubles of the Austrians. The Government has been compelled to resign, strikes and riots have broken out in Vienna and Budapest among other places, the Czechs and Slavs are openly threatening revolution, the working classes are demanding peace at all costs, and the Hungarians are expressing their disgust at the idea of a treaty which will compel them to lick Germany's boots. Altogether things look very ugly from the Austrian point of view, but it would be foolish to regard a collapse of Austria as a foregone conclusion, if only for the fact that there is no visible means by which she could get out of the war, without the consent of Germany. Still, you never know what may happen with a nation driven to desperation.

The part played on the Italian front by the British and French forces was so instantaneously successful that it is in danger of

being overlooked. The Austrians expected to drive them southwards from their mountain positions into the plains behind, and thus getting astride the lines of communication, to cut off the Italian armies retreating from the Piave front. But there were three factors the Austrians omitted from their calculations (1) the Italians, (2) the French and (3) the British. Within 24 hours of the start of the offensive the French and British had recovered what little ground they had lost and completely stopped the Austrian drive on their sections of the front. As the Italian Premier said on Saturday:—

"On the uplands of Asiago, co-operated with the forces of Italy those of England and France, an army of three nationalities which has fought with each brotherly fusion of spirit, plan and manoeuvre as could not be surpassed in a national army. There was this difference, perhaps, that the flame of emulation burned still more fiercely and incited to rivalry in valour, a wonderful rivalry in which none of the three could surpass the others, so equal was the tenacity of their resistance and the fury of their assault."

These eloquent words were received in the Senate at Rome with prolonged and rapturous applause. They have a graceful and enthusiastic way of throwing bouquets in Italy. I only know of one Englishman who could have spoken in such glowing terms of an Allied army—and he is a Welshman.

When England first got into khaki there used to be a good deal of excitement at the sight of troops marching through London streets, and I can well remember how thrilled I was when the local Cyclist Battalion, free-wheeled down the High Street or the Grenadier Guards swung up the hill to Wimbledon Common. There was an added excitement about the passing of the G.G.'s, because one of the platoon commanders was a certain rather well-known undergraduate whom people could recognise from his portraits in the picture papers. That subaltern was the Prince of Wales. Those who watched him pass used to talk in rather a superior way, arguing that of course he would never be allowed to go within a hundred miles of the war. But they didn't know their prince. He was little more than a boy at the time—his birthday last Sunday was his 24th—but he had not the slightest intention of going through the war as a chocolate box soldier.

In July, 1914, he was in camp at Aldershot with the Oxford O.T.C., and if he had been a Prussian he would probably have been gassed a Colonel-General in the following month, but being English he took a commission with one star in the Grenadier Guards.

The Prince has crowded a good many experiences into the 24 years of his life. At Osborne he was trained for the Navy. After some months' service at sea he went to Paris with his private tutor to "see life" and after that became an Oxford undergraduate. The war interrupted the regular course of his education but enabled him to show the stuff he was made of, first in France on the Staff and later in Egypt and on the Italian front. His latest achievement has been to win all hearts in the course of a visit to Rome. So it isn't by any means merely with formal loyalty that we wished our future King "many happy returns of the day" last Sunday.

Picked up in a first-class carriage at London Bridge station— Mine name is Plantagenet Montagu Jones, (No Plashkowiec Mordecai Josef) A patriot I—it is bred in my bones, Mine country I serve mit de offer of loans At hundred per cent, though Gott knows if Day'll let me remain in de land of de free At my nice leadle flat down at Brighton, Vere Rachel, (mine wife) and mine munter and me Und—all mine ten children, ve live by de sea Und need of de boys who are fighting.

DAY BY DAY.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 10 amounted to 81,975 tons and the sales during the period to 82,342 tons.

Complainant in Hospital.

A Chinese was charged on remand to-day for assaulting one of the compradore staff of the S. S. Linchow and inflicting serious wounds, as the result of an affray. A week's remand was given, as complainant was still in Hospital and could not give evidence.

Thirteen Gamblers.

Ten Chinese women and three Chinese men were charged at the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with gambling at 26, San Wa Fong, Wanchai. Inspector Sim prosecuted, and all the defendants pleaded not guilty. Inspector Sim and a Chinese detective gave evidence of the raid. The last defendant then went into the witness box and gave evidence. His Worship fined the first eleven defendants \$3 each, and the last two defendants were discharged, while \$7.58 found on the floor by the police was ordered to be confiscated.

A New Bank.

A very large number of people, both Chinese and European, responded to the invitation sent out by the directors of the China Merchants Bank, Ltd., to be present at the opening of business to-day. The guests were received by Mr. Kwok Man-fat, Chief Manager, and Mr. K. F. Lay, Chief Accountant, the latter, by the way, having taken over his appointment after having been with the International Bank, Hongkong, for the past thirteen years. From the number of Chinese business men present there appears to be little doubt that the Bank will secure a large clientele.

A Persistent Banisher.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with having returned from banishment. The defendant, it was stated, had been banished for life in May, 1917, for having returned from a former banishment. The defendant observed that he had come to Hongkong with the intention of proceeding to Manila. Inspector Gordon said that defendant was an undesirable. Defendant then petitioned Mr. Wolfe to allow him to proceed on his journey to Manila unmolested, whereupon his Worship said he could proceed to Manila after a year's imprisonment, with four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

Mine name is Plantagenet Montagu Jones, (No Plashkowiec Mordecai Josef)

An account of a most sporting fight between a British tramp steamer and a U-boat has just been published. The submarine had two guns to the tramp's one; she also had her torpedo tubes and the power of submerging when hard pressed. But the tramp took her on all the same.

Round 1. U-boat opens rapid fire with both guns. Dam had shooting; no hits. Tramp replies from her one gun. U-boat submerges after third shot.

Round 2. A torpedo passes under tramp's stern.

Round 3. U-boat re-emerges and steaming at high speed again opens fire at close range. Tramp replies scoring a hit on the conning-tower with third shot. The crew stand round and cheer while the gunners coolly continue to reply to the submarine's fire, putting one gun out of action. Exit U-boat's crew down hatchway.

Round 4. U-boat cruises round for favourable position from which to discharge a torpedo. Another hit causes her to lose speed.

Round 5. U-boat takes a decided list, rolls heavily and sinks in a couple of minutes.

Round 6. The tramp kept careful watch but saw no more of the submarine, which is presumed to have foundered. Towards sunset a second submarine fired a torpedo at her and missed. The steamer opened fire and the U-boat made off. That is the whole story, and it's a typical story of the life of British seamen.

OLD CLOCK.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS'

HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77
CIGARETTES.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

HOW TO AVOID STRIKES.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Whitley Committee Against
Compulsory Arbitration.

In a further report on the relations between employers and employed the Whitley Committee declare definitely against any system of compulsory arbitration. The grounds for this decision are that it is not generally desired by employers and employed, that it has not proved a successful method of avoiding strikes during the war and that it would be less likely to be successful in time of peace.

They also pronounce against any scheme of conciliation which would compulsorily suspend a strike or lock out pending an inquiry. The Committee, however, advocate the continuance of the present machinery for voluntary conciliation and arbitration and hope that the setting up of joint industrial councils (as the lines recommended in their earlier reports) will tend to the growth of such machinery. They consider that there should be means for holding independent inquiry into the circumstances of a dispute and for making an authoritative pronouncement on it without the compulsory power of delaying the strike or lock-out.

Their main constructive suggestion is that a Stand Arbitration Council should be established on the lines of the present temporary Committee on Production. To this council disputants would be able voluntarily to refer such differences as they are themselves unable to settle.

It is suggested, however, that single arbitrators should be heard locally. It is further suggested that the Standing Arbitration Council should take means to secure the co-ordination of arbitrators' decisions. The Committee are opposed to the enforcement of awards and settlements by means of monetary penalties.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY

the 5th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All these pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 2 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 6 and Section B of Subsection No. 10 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 6 together with the messuage or buildings erected thereon known as No. 9 Jervois Street. Term 992 years from 25th June, 1860 created by a Crown Lease of the said lot dated the 11th December 1863. Area 718.06 Square Feet. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$9.27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER.

Princes Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 280 & 282.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (QUEEN'S STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYE, MRS. MORITA.

CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.

PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES BY DELEGATES.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Light House is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfume and spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to \$5.60 and \$10.60 respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Japan (Formosa and Karabuto (Japanese Baghalien). The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Filippiers-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a remittance charge from the addressee of a telegram which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Bussora, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qasr, Suleim, Suk-esh-Sherkhat and Zabai in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel, not over 11 lbs. \$1.50 cents. Do. 11 lbs. to 27 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—25th Aug., Registration 9 a.m., Letters 9 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday 27th August, at 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—27th Aug., 9 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—27th Aug., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—27th Aug., 4 p.m. Shanghai and North China—27th Aug., 5 p.m.

Hankow—27th Aug., 5 p.m. Saigon—27th Aug., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28th August. Swatow—28th Aug., 11 a.m. Shanghai and North China—28th Aug., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29th August. Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Takao—29th Aug., 8 a.m.

Fort Bagdad, Hankow and Haiphong—29th Aug., 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 30th August. Tientsin—30th Aug., 11 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th Aug., 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—30th Aug., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 31st August. Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Hankow, Canton, S. America, United States, Cent. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—31st Aug., Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—31st Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 1st September. Philippine Islands—1st Sept., 9 a.m. The Parcel Mail for United Kingdom will be closed on Saturday 31st August, at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—1st Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd September. Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. C. Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America and Europe via Victoria, B. C.—3rd Sept., Registration 11.45 a.m., Letters 12.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 25d 10h. 35m.—Warning to Hongkong—Typhoon billowing up in Lat. 25° N. Long. 114° E.

August 25d, 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over Formosa and the east coast of China, and slightly elsewhere. The typhoon has entered the coast and is billowing up to the north of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.29 inches. Total since January 1st 74.62 inches against an average of 64.02 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Forecast: 1 Hongkong to Gap, Rock: S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain. 2 Formosa Channel: S. winds, fresh to moderate.

3 South coast of China bet. the same (between H.K. and Lamook): as No. 1. 4 South coast of China bet. the same (between H.K. and Hainan): as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Aug. 26, a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Winds.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vostock 54

Nimrod 55

Hakodate 56

Tokyo 57

Nagasaki 58

Kobe 59

Yokohama 60

Naha 61

Lashima 62

Daito 63

Wakayama 64

Hankow 65

Kiangsu 66

Shanghai 67

Soochow 68

Nanking 69

Peking 70

Tientsin 71

Harbin 72

Manchuria 73

Amoy 74

Swatow 75

Fuzhou 76

Ningbo 77

Hangzhou 78

Shaoxing 79

Jiaxing 80

Huzhou 81

Jiaxing 82

Wuxi 83

Zhangjiaping 84

Jiaxing 85

Wuxi 86

Zhangjiaping 87

Jiaxing 88

Wuxi 89

Zhangjiaping 90

Jiaxing 91

Wuxi 92

Zhangjiaping 93

Jiaxing 94

Wuxi 95

Zhangjiaping 96

Jiaxing 97

Wuxi 98

Zhangjiaping 99

Jiaxing 100

Wuxi 101

Zhangjiaping 102

Jiaxing 103

Wuxi 104

Zhangjiaping 105

Jiaxing 106

Wuxi 107

Zhangjiaping 108

Jiaxing 109

Wuxi 110

Zhangjiaping 111

Jiaxing 112

Wuxi 113

Zhangjiaping 114

Jiaxing 115

Wuxi 116

Zhangjiaping 117

Jiaxing 118

Wuxi 119

Zhangjiaping 120

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

August 26, 27, and 28, 1918.

Francois Coppee's Masterpiece

"THE CULPRIT."

The Screaming farce

"SALAMEC."

Etc.

RUSSIA'S NEED.

The Task of the Allies.

Dr. Harold Williams, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent on Russian affairs, writes:—Russia needs support from the Allies in the shape of direct military and economic assistance. The technical term for such action is intervention. This word may be interpreted variously, and from certain comments and criticisms it is evident that the motives and aims of the suggested intervention in Russia are not yet clearly understood.

In the first place, it should be emphasized that there can be no question of forcible interference on the part of the Allies in Russian internal affairs. I urged in my last article that intervention must be disinterested, that its sole object must be to help Russia as a whole to resist the efforts of Germany to secure and extend her domination in Eastern Europe and in Asia.

We are fighting against German aggression and nothing else, and in this we know that we have the warm sympathy of Russians of every class and every shade of opinion. We, as Allies, desirous of helping Russia to resist her enemy and cure, cannot take sides in Russian internal politics. It is a great error to suppose that intervention should take the form of a campaign against the Bolsheviks. Neither should the Allies come in to support the Bolsheviks. There is one sufficient motive for the operations of an Allied force on Russian soil, and that is to fight Germany. Intervention does not and must not mean that we are going to undertake a punitive expedition to shoot down Russian peasants and workmen. That would be suicidal. It would only make confusion worse confounded, and facilitate the task of Germany, besides compromising the principles for which we are waging the war.

The whole purpose of intervention is to enable Russia to help herself, to supply a rallying point for resistance to Germany. Russia is in a deplorable condition, torn by internal dissension, by bitter class strife. In ordinary circumstances friendly nations could only leave her to work out her own salvation, whatever suffering this might cost her.

But the present Russian confusion is not an isolated fact in an otherwise stable world. It is an outcome of the war, it is one of the aspects of the world war in which we are engaged and in which until recently Russia fought bravely by our side. It is the confusion in Russia in itself, the civil war, the bitter feuds, the immense physical and moral suffering that immediately concern us as Allies. It is the fact that the remnants of Russian independence are menaced by our enemy, that Germany is doing her utmost in Russia to take full advantage for her military purposes in the world war of the confusion she herself has provoked. Therein lies the direct and urgent appeal to us. This is the all-sufficient military motive for intervention, and this motive must be kept clear of all other issues, both in the discussion of intervention and in its actual execution.

But—and here is an important point—would the dispatch of

Allied forces to Russia on this purely military ground bring us into conflict with any section of the population, and furnish a fresh occasion for civil war? There is not the slightest reason why it should. On the contrary, the evidence is increasing daily that all classes, all parties, would welcome Allied assistance against the Germans.

The reports from the Ukraine, which is in German occupation, are most illuminating. Here the attempts of the Germans to requisition corn have provoked a peasant rising. The peasants are resisting by every means in their power, with files and machine-guns. An irregular force of peasants, including former soldiers of the regular army, is carrying on a guerrilla warfare all over the country. Hatred of Germany is breaking out into a fierce flame. Actual experiences of German methods is provoking a passion of patriotic resistance that no amount of persuasion and argument could ever have aroused. The German peace is forcing home to the Russian people the explanation and justification of the war. Germans on Russian soil have transformed the appeal of Belgium and Serbia from a distant, barely credible abstraction into a poignant reality.

But what of the Bolsheviks themselves? I do not speak of the masses, whose instincts are naturally anti-German, but of the leaders who still, to an obviously diminishing extent, influence the masses. Recently the *Isvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet, published an article conveying a veiled intimation that the Bolsheviks were disposed on terms to accept Allied aid in the struggle with a too insistent Germany. There can be no doubt that the Bolshevik leaders find German demands extremely oppressive, while the task of governing the remains of Russia on communist principles under the darkening shadow of German Imperialism is insupportable. Lenin still seems to believe he can retain an oasis for Socialist experiments by playing off against each other the two groups of belligerent Powers.

But other Bolsheviks who were opposed to the conclusion of the Brest peace realize clearly that their only hope is in resistance to Germany. Chicherin, for instance, the leader of the delegation that signed the peace of Brest-Litovsk, said to me on his return, "We hate the Germans, as the French hated them in 1871." The Bolsheviks are forming a "Red Army." It is true that so far this army has been wholly ineffective against the Germans, and that it has only served as a kind of gendarmerie for the maintenance of Bolshevik despotism. But in idea and inceptation, at any rate, it is anti-German, and several Generals hope to make it so in fact. Taking everything into account, it is extremely unlikely that the Bolsheviks will oppose a firm Allied determination. And the advent of an Allied force, strictly neutral in internal affairs, should have a calming effect on all political passions and rivalries. That is the clear ground for military intervention in Russia.

Whether the Russian people choose to be governed by Bolsheviks or monarchs, or by occult planetary powers is not a matter that concerns the Allies in the very least.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Oude Barant at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.